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**The Song of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*.**—At Englewood, New Jersey, on May 11, 1890, I saw and positively identified an apparently typical individual of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*. Being fortunately without a gun I was spared the temptation of shooting, and during the ten or fifteen minutes which the bird was under my observation I had the pleasure of hearing it sing many times, even seeing it open its bill in the act of song. This song exactly resembled the rising and falling *tse* notes of *H. pinus* but was slightly weaker than the average song of that species.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*.

***Dendroica cærulea* again in the District of Columbia.**—On May 5, 1888, I had the pleasure of capturing the first Cerulean Warbler taken in the vicinity of Washington (see 'The Auk' Vol. V, No. 3, p. 323). I took a second specimen, a female, on May 11, 1890, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The bird was in the thick woods on top of a high ridge, and was shot without the least idea as to its true identity, it being taken for a Parula Warbler.—E. M. HASBROUCK, *Washington, D. C.*

***Cistothorus stellaris* at Washington, D. C.**—Up to the present date five species of the Troglodytidae have been taken at Washington. These are: *Troglodytes aëdon*, *T. hiemalis*, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, *T. bewickii*, and *Cistothorus palustris*, all of which are common with the exception of Bewick's Wren, of which species three, I believe, have been taken. To this list I would add a sixth species, a single female Short-billed Marsh Wren having been taken on May 9, 1890. The species has been expected to occur here for years, there being no apparent reason why it should not be found, but thus far all attempts to secure it have been unsuccessful. The bird was evidently a thoroughly tired migrant that had stopped to rest, as it was found in the very place where one would least expect it,—a swampy little ravine thickly grown with young trees and skunk cabbage, and some little distance removed from any suitable locality. The bird was entirely alone, as I searched carefully for any other stragglers, and it was so exhausted that I had little difficulty in capturing it.—E. M. HASBROUCK, *Washington, D. C.*

**Capture of the Hudsonian Chickadee in Worcester County, Mass.**—A specimen of this species (*Parus hudsonicus*) was taken in a low swampy tract in North Ashburnham, Mass., during a blinding snowstorm, March 17, 1890. While wading through the snow along an old cart-path in the above-mentioned swamp I thought I detected an unfamiliar chirp in the bushes near by, and presently three dark colored birds appeared in sight. I immediately fired at the nearest one, but must have missed it, as, with the aid of my setter, I could not find it. In the mean time the other two had disappeared, but following carefully along in the direction they had taken I soon found them again, and secured one with the right barrel, but the other shell missed fire, but a friend with me, from whom the other